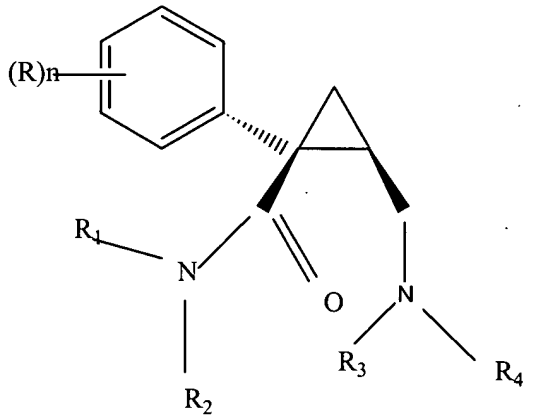
LISTING OF THE CLAIMS

1-25. (Canceled)

26. (Currently amended) A method of treating fibromyalgia syndrome (FMS) and/or physiological symptoms associated therewith in an animal subject, comprising administering to an animal subject suffering from FMS, an effective amount of a dual serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor (SNRI), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, alone or in combination with a compound that is not a neurotransmitter precursor.

27. (Previously presented) The method of claim 26, wherein the SNRI is an aminocyclopropane compound of the formula I:



in which:

R represents hydrogen, halogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, nitro, or amino;

n represents the value 1 or 2;

R1 and R2 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower aryl, and lower-alkylaryl, which aryl or alkylaryl group is optionally substituted by a halogen atom, and, with the adjacent nitrogen atom, a heterocycle of 5 or 6 ring members;

R3 and R4 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl, and, together with the adjacent nitrogen atom, heterocycle of 5 or 6 ring members optionally containing an additional nitrogen or oxygen heteroatom, or a salt thereof with a therapeutically-acceptable inorganic or organic acid.

28. (Previously presented) The method of claim 26, wherein the SNRI has NMDA receptor antagonistic properties.

29. (Previously presented) The method of claim 26, wherein symptoms associated with FMS are treated.

30. (Previously presented) The method of claim 26, wherein the SNRI is adjunctively administered with antidepressants, analgesics, muscle relaxants, anorectics, stimulants, antiepileptic drugs, sedatives, or hypnotics.

31. (Currently amended) The method of claim 26, wherein the SNRI is adjunctively administered with neurontin, pregabalin, pramipexole, l-DOPA, amphetamine, tizanidine, clonidine, tramadol, morphine, codeine, carbamazepine, sibutramine, ~~amphetamine~~ valium, or trazodone.

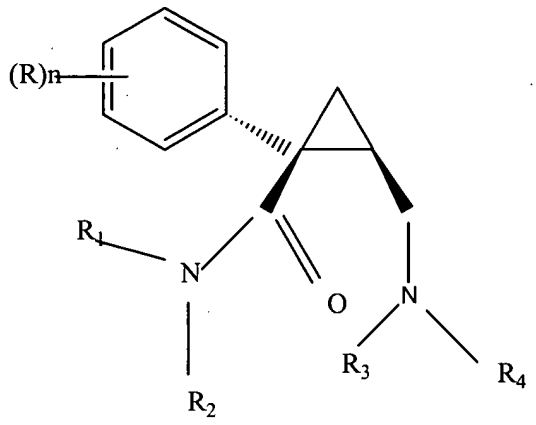
32. (Previously presented) The method of claim 26, wherein the animal is a human.

33. (Previously presented) The method of claim 26, wherein the amount administered is from about 25 mg to about 400 mg per day.

34. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 26, wherein the SNRI is formulated in a sustained release dosage formulation.

35. (Currently amended) A method of treating pain in an animal subject, comprising administering to an animal subject suffering from pain, an effective amount of an SNRI, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, alone or in combination with a compound that is not a neurotransmitter precursor.

36. (Previously presented) The method of claim 35, wherein the SNRI is an aminocyclopropane compound of the formula I:



in which:

R represents hydrogen, halogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, nitro, or amino;

n represents the value 1 or 2;

R1 and R2 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower aryl, and lower-alkylaryl, which aryl or alkylaryl group is optionally substituted by a halogen atom, and, with the adjacent nitrogen atom, a heterocycle of 5 or 6 ring members;

R3 and R4 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl, and, together with the adjacent nitrogen atom, heterocycle of 5 or 6 ring members optionally containing an additional nitrogen or oxygen heteroatom, or a salt thereof with a therapeutically-acceptable inorganic or organic acid.

37. (Previously presented) The method of claim 35, wherein the SNRI is adjunctively administered with antidepressants, analgesics, muscle relaxants, anorectics, stimulants, antiepileptic drugs, sedatives, or hypnotics.

38. (Currently amended) The method of claim 35, wherein the SNRI is adjunctively administered with neurontin, pregabalin, pramipexole, l-DOPA, amphetamine, tizanidine, clonidine, tramadol, morphine, codeine, carbamazepine, sibutramine, ~~amphetamine~~-valium, or trazodone.

39. (Previously presented) The method of claim 35, wherein the SNRI has NMDA receptor antagonistic properties.

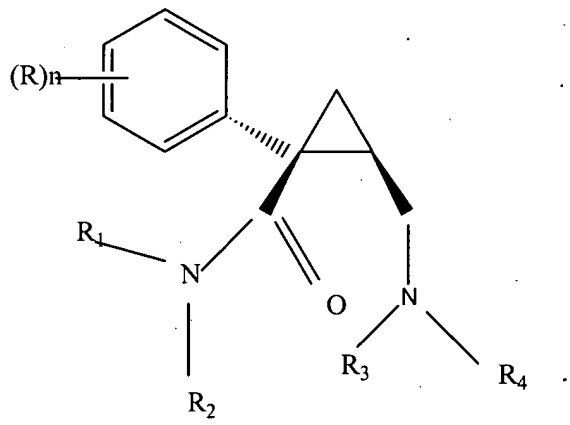
40. (Previously presented) The method of claim 35, wherein the animal is a human.

41. (Previously presented) The method of claim 35, wherein the amount administered is from about 25 mg to about 400 mg per day.

42. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 35, wherein the SNRI is formulated in a sustained release dosage formulation.

43. (Currently amended) A method of treating chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS) and/or physiological symptoms associated therewith in an animal subject, comprising administering to an animal subject suffering from CFS, an effective amount of an SNRI, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, alone or in combination with a compound that is not a neurotransmitter precursor.

44. (Previously presented) The method of claim 26, wherein the SNRI is an aminocyclopropane compound of the formula I:



in which:

R represents hydrogen, halogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, nitro, or amino;

n represents the value 1 or 2;

R1 and R2 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower aryl, and lower-alkylaryl, which aryl or alkylaryl group is optionally substituted by a halogen atom, and, with the adjacent nitrogen atom, a heterocycle of 5 or 6 ring members;

R3 and R4 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl, and, together with the adjacent nitrogen atom, heterocycle of 5 or 6 ring members optionally

containing an additional nitrogen or oxygen heteroatom, or a salt thereof with a therapeutically-acceptable inorganic or organic acid.

45. (Previously presented) The method of claim 43, wherein the SNRI is adjunctively administered with antidepressants, analgesics, muscle relaxants, anorectics, stimulants, antiepileptic drugs, sedatives, or hypnotics.

46. (Currently amended) The method of claim 43, wherein the SNRI is adjunctively administered with neurontin, pregabalin, pramipexole, l-DOPA, amphetamine, tizanidine, clonidine, tramadol, morphine, codeine, carbamazepine, sibutramine, ~~amphetamine~~ valium, or trazodone.

47. (Previously presented) The method of claim 43, wherein the animal is a human.

48. (Previously presented) The method of claim 43, wherein the amount administered is from about 25 mg to about 400 mg per day.

49. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 43, wherein the SNRI is formulated in a sustained release dosage formulation.

50. (Previously presented) A kit comprising an SNRI or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and instructions teaching a method of use according to claim 26.

51. (Previously presented) The kit of claim 50 in which the SNRI or salt thereof is packaged in unit dosage form.

52. (Previously presented) A kit comprising an SNRI or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and instructions teaching a method of use according to claim 35.

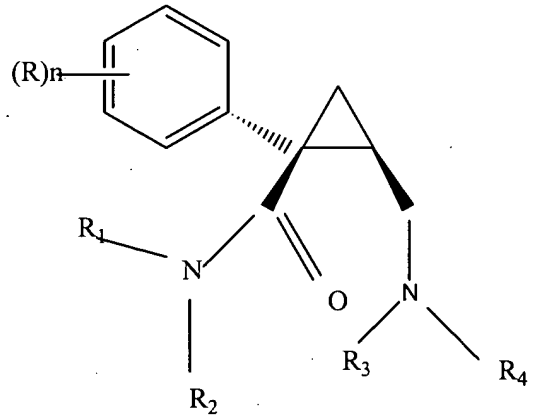
53. (Currently amended) The kit of claim 52 ~~24~~ in which the SNRI or salt thereof is packaged in unit dosage form.

54. (Previously presented) A kit comprising an SNRI or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and instructions teaching a method of use according to claim 43.

55. (Currently amended) The kit of claim 54 ~~24~~ in which the SNRI or salt thereof is packaged in unit dosage form.

56. (New) A method of treating fibromyalgia syndrome (FMS) and/or physiological symptoms associated therewith in an animal subject, comprising administering to an animal subject suffering from FMS, an effective amount of a dual serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor (SNRI), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, alone or in combination with a compound that is not phenylalanine, tyrosine or tryptophan.

57. (New) The method of claim 56, wherein the SNRI is an aminocyclopropane compound of the formula I:



in which:

R represents hydrogen, halogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, nitro, or amino;

n represents the value 1 or 2;

R1 and R2 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower aryl, and lower-alkylaryl, which aryl or alkylaryl group is optionally substituted by a halogen atom, and, with the adjacent nitrogen atom, a heterocycle of 5 or 6 ring members;

R3 and R4 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl, and, together with the adjacent nitrogen atom, heterocycle of 5 or 6 ring members optionally containing an additional nitrogen or oxygen heteroatom, or a salt thereof with a therapeutically-acceptable inorganic or organic acid.

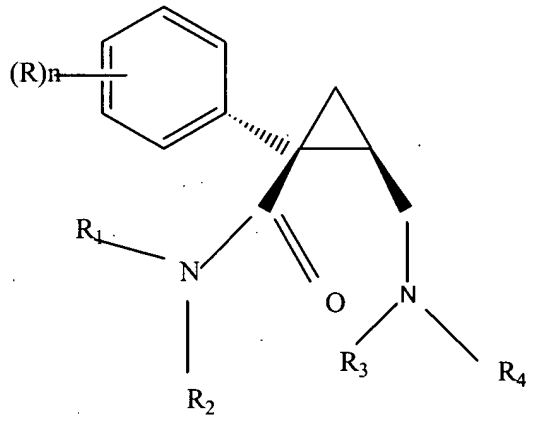
58. (New) The method of claim 56, wherein the SNRI has NMDA receptor antagonistic properties.

59. (New) The method of claim 56, wherein the SNRI is adjunctively administered with antidepressants, analgesics, muscle relaxants, anorectics, stimulants, antiepileptic drugs, sedatives, or hypnotics.

60. (New) The method of claim 56, wherein the amount administered is from about 25 mg to about 400 mg per day.

61. (New) A method of treating pain in an animal subject, comprising administering to an animal subject suffering from pain, an effective amount of an SNRI, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, alone or in combination with a compound that is not phenylalanine, tyrosine or tryptophan.

62. (New) The method of claim 61, wherein the SNRI is an aminocyclopropane compound of the formula I:



in which:

R represents hydrogen, halogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, nitro, or amino;

n represents the value 1 or 2;

R1 and R2 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower aryl, and lower-alkylaryl, which aryl or alkylaryl group is optionally substituted by a halogen atom, and, with the adjacent nitrogen atom, a heterocycle of 5 or 6 ring members;

R3 and R4 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl, and, together with the adjacent nitrogen atom, heterocycle of 5 or 6 ring members optionally

containing an additional nitrogen or oxygen heteroatom, or a salt thereof with a therapeutically-acceptable inorganic or organic acid.

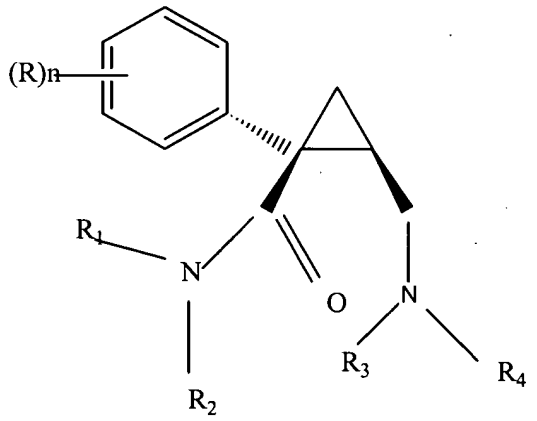
63. (New) The method of claim 61, wherein the SNRI has NMDA receptor antagonistic properties.

64. (New) The method of claim 61, wherein the SNRI is adjunctively administered with antidepressants, analgesics, muscle relaxants, anorectics, stimulants, antiepileptic drugs, sedatives, or hypnotics.

65. (New) The method of claim 61, wherein the amount administered is from about 25 mg to about 400 mg per day.

66. (New) A method of treating pain in an animal subject, comprising administering to an animal subject suffering from pain, an effective amount of an SNRI, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, alone or in combination with a compound that is not phenylalanine, tyrosine or tryptophan.

67. (New) The method of claim 66, wherein the SNRI is an aminocyclopropane compound of the formula I:



in which:

R represents hydrogen, halogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, nitro, or amino;

n represents the value 1 or 2;

R1 and R2 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower aryl, and lower-alkylaryl, which aryl or alkylaryl group is optionally substituted by a halogen atom, and, with the adjacent nitrogen atom, a heterocycle of 5 or 6 ring members;

R3 and R4 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl, and, together with the adjacent nitrogen atom, heterocycle of 5 or 6 ring members optionally containing an additional nitrogen or oxygen heteroatom, or a salt thereof with a therapeutically-acceptable inorganic or organic acid.

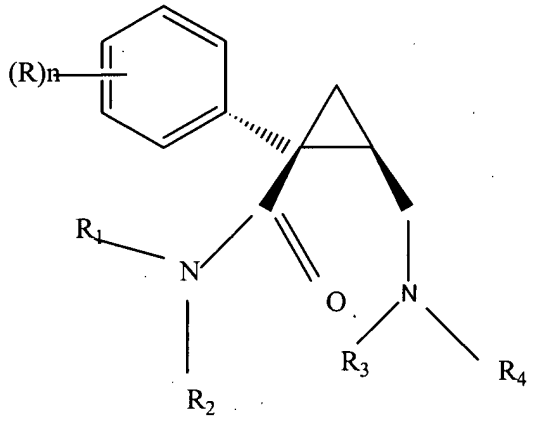
68. (New) The method of claim 66, wherein the SNRI has NMDA receptor antagonistic properties.

69. (New) The method of claim 66, wherein the SNRI is adjunctively administered with antidepressants, analgesics, muscle relaxants, anorectics, stimulants, antiepileptic drugs, sedatives, or hypnotics.

70. (New) The method of claim 66, wherein the amount administered is from about 25 mg to about 400 mg per day.

71. (New) A method of treating chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS) and/or physiological symptoms associated therewith in an animal subject, comprising administering to an animal subject suffering from CFS, an effective amount of an SNRI, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, alone or in combination with a compound that is not phenylalanine, tyrosine or tryptophan.

72. (New) The method of claim 71, wherein the SNRI is an aminocyclopropane compound of the formula I:



in which:

R represents hydrogen, halogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, nitro, or amino;

n represents the value 1 or 2;

R1 and R2 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower aryl, and lower-alkylaryl, which aryl or alkylaryl group is optionally substituted by a halogen atom, and, with the adjacent nitrogen atom, a heterocycle of 5 or 6 ring members;

R3 and R4 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl, and, together with the adjacent nitrogen atom, heterocycle of 5 or 6 ring members optionally containing an additional nitrogen or oxygen heteroatom, or a salt thereof with a therapeutically-acceptable inorganic or organic acid.

73. (New) The method of claim 71, wherein the SNRI has NMDA receptor antagonistic properties.

74. (New) The method of claim 71, wherein the SNRI is adjunctively administered with antidepressants, analgesics, muscle relaxants, anorectics, stimulants, antiepileptic drugs, sedatives, or hypnotics.

75. (New) The method of claim 71, wherein the amount administered is from about 25 mg to about 400 mg per day.